REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,546.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 21 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

	April 1873.		April 1873.
Leave	BOMBAY 19	Leave	Tuticorin 27
,,	Ratnagherry 20	,,	Colombo 28
,,	Vingorla 20	,,	Galle 29
,,	Goa 20	,,	Negapatam ..... May 2
,,	Carwar 21	,,	Pondicherry 3
,,	Mangalore 22	,,	Madras 5
,,	Cannanore 24	,,	Coconada 7
,,	Tellicherry 23	,,	Vizagapatam 8
,,	Calicut 24	,,	Bimlipatam 8
,,	Beypore 24	,,	Gopanlpore 9
,,	Cochin 25	,,	False Point 10
,,	Alleppy 25	Arrive	CALCUTTA 12

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAUTR, MUSCAT BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

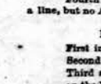
The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th April 1873, at 2 P.M.

	April 1873.		May 1873.
Leave	BOMBAY 25	Leave	BUSREH 14
,,	Kurrachee 29	,,	Fao 14
,,	Muadur 30	,,	Kuweit 14
,,	Muscat ..... May 2	,,	Bushire 16
,,	Bunder Abbas 4	,,	Lingah 19
,,	Lingah 6	,,	Bunder Abbas 20
,,	Bahrein 8	,,	Muscat 22
,,	Bushire 8	,,	Guadur 24
,,	Fao 10	,,	Kurrachee 27
Arrive	BUSREH 11	Arrive	BOMBAY 30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

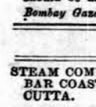
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 15TH PROXIMO.



THE fine new Screw Steamer RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, 1,966 Register, Captain W. Serjent, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers only.

The Saloon and Cabins are on the Quarter Deck; they are efficiently ventilated and well adapted for Families, the Steamer having been specially built for the East India Trade. She carries a Stewardess, and a Surgeon.

Wines, &c., will be supplied on board at moderate prices.

For Rates of Passage, Plan, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
6, Church Lane.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 19TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (smidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a LIME-JUICE and SILWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board, TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Extra Str. CALYPSO, 2,384 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 30th April, to be followed by the regular Monthly Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, to leave on or about the 10th May 1873. These Steamers have good accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-5
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£29	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 11th April 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£7	Without Food.
Suez	36	.....	22	.....	8	
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9	
Alexandria	39	.....	25	.....	9-10	
Messina	50	.....	36	.....	14	
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	.....	35	.....	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st MAY 1873.

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 14th April.
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,,	on 28th ,,
INDUS	3,278 ,,	500 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9 Rampart Row, 8th April 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 21st April, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,929 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain S. D. Shalland, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about the 20th instant.)

THE Steam-ship WIMBLEDON, 957 nett registered tons, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, £50.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 5th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare ..... £45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	...	... 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	...	... 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	... 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	...	... 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

3 cases sarries, 15 cases eau de cologne of yellow ticket, 5 cases cutlery, 1 case patent spring box vesta wax matches, 1 case glass buttons, 1 case superior Turkish caps, 20 cases German beer, 25 boxes St. Stephe claret, 1 case ruby beads, and an invoice of alleca'e oil paints of different sorts, &c., &c.

On account of whom it may concern—
2 bales Turkey Red Twist, No. 40.
1 do. do. No. 40.

On account and risk of whom it may concern, ex Affilia—
2 Casks Cruet Bottles assorted.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK RAFTERS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Mazagon Darookhana—

225 Corgee Superior Teak Rafters, in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BRITISH SHIP FEZ ROBANEE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, pursuant to a warrant of sale issued by John Connon, Esq., the Senior Magistrate of Police, on account of wages due to the Captain and Crew amounting to Rs. 2,644-15, the British Ship Fez Robanee, together with all her stores, tackle and appurtenances, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

FIRST CLASS MACHINERY.

A rare opportunity to Cotton Ginning and Cleaning Factories.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., on the premises, without reserve the remainder of the Machinery, Plants, Corrugated Iron, and tiled sheds of the Mayo Cotton Cleaning and Ginning Factory in Upper Duncan Road, consisting of Brighton (single) Cotton-opener by Hetherington & Sons, a large Platform weighing machine, shafting, pullies, belting, tools, implements, water tank, sheds, &c., &c.

Auction Sale of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Fancy Glassware, a powerful Brougham Horse, &c., &c., at the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., sale commencing punctually at 1 P.M. noon, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House the handsome Household Furniture, Horse, &c., of J. N. C. Beyts, Esq. Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, a convenient, comfortable, and commodious dwelling-house, suitable for the re-idence of Hindoo families.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th April 1873, on the premises, by order of Vanoo Trimbuk Moon as of the Bombay Firm of Gopalrow Myrall, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Banabace, wife of Hurrichund Narayenjee, the mortgagor, the undermentioned mortgage property, free of all incumbrances. The sale is by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Gop lrow Myrall, in the Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 20th December 1870, made between the said Banabace, wife of Hu richund Narayen of the one part, and the said Go, alrow Myrall of the other part.

All that piece of Government land and the ground, admeasuring 879 and 1-9th square yards, entered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay under No. 1,948, and bearing Division and Tax under No. 132 in the name of Banabace, wife of Hurrichund Narayen, together with the hereditaments, dwelling-house and premises erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for Municipal rates and taxes un er Nos. 55 and 56, and which said hereditaments were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Banabace, wife of Hurrichund Narayen, and the members of his family and her tenants, and are situated in the Loharchawl Street outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, within the registration sub-District of Mandvee, fronting towards the south of the said Loharchawl Street, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Luxumon Venoba Cannit and partly by the pr perty of Venayek Purushram Divan, on or towards the west by the property of the heirs of Luxumon Govindjee, on or towards the north by the said Loharchawl Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of Wittoba Pandooreng.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. at their Auction rooms, Fort, where a plan of the premises could be seen, or at the office of Ms. KHUNDEROW MOROJEE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Bombay, 16th April 1873. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th April 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE.	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted Quality.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stoper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester : Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY.

LONDON.....149, Leadenhall Street, 35A Moorgate Street.
MANCHESTER.61, Princes Street.
LIVERPOOL.. Batavia Buildings, Hacking, Hey.
BOMBAY.....Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

THIS AGENCY IS OPENED for the collection, transmission and distribution of *Private Messages* through the lines of the Great Cable Companies. To any station in the *United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland,* and other countries in *Europe, America, &c., &c.*

Tariff for Messages can be obtained upon application at the Office. Messages for registered Receipts have the advantage of the full address being forwarded at the cost of one word only, no charge for registration and forms supplied.

CHARLES CARTER,
Bombay, April 1873. Agent, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SALE by AUCTION on the ELPHINSTONE and MAILET BUNDERS THIS DAY commencing at 2 o'clock of a number of BALLAST WAGGONS, WHEELS and AXLES, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRAB WINCHES, ANVILS, BELLOWS, SAWS, BOLTS and NUTS, three IRON BARGES, and a quantity of CAST and WROUGHT IRON.

For particulars apply to

F. G. DUMAYNE, Storekeeper.

Government Reclamation Works, Bombay, 16th April 1873.

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

LAMPLOUGH'S EFFERVESCING PYRETIC SALINE.

IMPORTANT to all, more especially those who have the charge of others, to Travellers, English Ministers, British Consuls, and Europeans seeking to reside in safety in Tropical and Foreign Climates. During hot weather, summer and autumnal months, it is invaluable, for it invigorates the body, vitalises the blood, and thereby prevents and cures fevers, &c.

Her Majesty's representative, the Governor of Sierra Leone, in a letter of request for an additional supply of the Pyretic Saline, states—"It is of great value, and I shall rejoice to hear it is in the hands of all Europeans visiting the tropics."

SICKNESS, HEADACHE, & NAUSEA are in most cases immediately relieved by taking a tea-spoonful in a tumbler of cold water. This can be repeated once or twice in two hours if needful.

SEA VOYAGES.—It is a very valuable accompaniment, and should on no account be omitted. It instantly allays the sickness.

FOR BILIOUS CONSTITUTIONS, arising from vitiated secretions, indigestion, and eruptions on the skin, a tea-spoonful should be taken daily with the dinner in a tumbler of water, and the same quantity on going to bed.

May be obtained of the Proprietor, H. LAMPLOUGH, Consulting Chemist ; and of

Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co., Bombay
Depot for the Trade only.

HEALTH RESTORED BY THE USE OF BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the everyday diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach so toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory organs are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills, but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

FOR SALE AT

Messrs. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India ; also our Magazine of Cutlery, Clocks, Chains, Race Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. If Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Packet sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

and on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Bruulla, and Poona.

HOT SEASON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received, a Fresh Consignment of GOODS for the present Hot Weather : comprising Light Tweeds in every colour, Oxford Shirtings, French Shirtings, Silk and Wool, &c., &c.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.	Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ... } P. Pr	2 12
Ladies' Coloured Kid Gloves. } Nett. ,,	2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ... ,,	3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves ,,	3 0
Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves... ,,	3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves... ,,	2 12
COLLARS.	
Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.	6 8
SCARFS.	
Duke of Edinburgh, Nasby, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Ronal Satin	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	
HATS.	
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro'	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantelo, Isis, and Chester	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN.	
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

JEWELLERY.	Rs. a.
Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
SHIRTS.	Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each }	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each }	8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each.. }	6 8
Badham's Spun Silk..... }	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz..... } All new Patterns.	60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p.doz. }	60 0
SLEEPING SUITS.	
Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silkand Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
TIES.	
Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb.....	1 0
Coloured ,, ,, ,, ...	1 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8
HELMETS.	
Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike ...	33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.	
English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.	
Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.	
HOSIERY.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ¼ doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze ,,	26 8
Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
OVERLAND SUITS.	
Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
BRACES.	
Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0
HANDKERCHIEFS.	
Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
,, ,, Coloured Borders...	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 0
TRUNKS, &c.	
Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.	
STICKS.	
Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.	

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM & COMPANY
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

SPECIAL KIT FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0
Overland do		27 0
Warm do		35 0
Overcoats or Inverness	30 0 to 45 0	
Capes		25 0
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to 17 8	
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0	
Pyjamas ..... a doz.		16 8
Oxford Shirts		36 0
White do		22 8
Best Printed		22 8
Best Flannel		49 0
Silk and Wool		52 0
Under Vests	14 0 to 31 0	
Do. Pants	26 0 to 31 0	
Towels		4 12
Pillow Cases ..... Each		1 8
Sheets ..... Per

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL 1873.

EXCHANGE on London opened for this mail at slightly lower rates than those of yesterday, and the tendency is still in favour of sellers. The telegrams of to-day's business in London and Liverpool may possibly have an influence in checking a further fall, but higher rates are not immediately looked for.

Government Paper is still firmly held at the rates we quote.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 5/8d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 13/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½
Do. demand..... 100 3/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... 100
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 225 to 225½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent. 104½
Four per cent. ... ...102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872.....92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,, ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

OWING to the limited enquiry for Canal Steamers rates for Liverpool are barely maintained at £2-17-6 to £2-16-3. At these rates the Berwick engaged part cargo. Consignees continue to hold for extreme quotations; but without there is more enquiry immediately rates are likely to decline to a parity of those ruling for sailing vessels. The country ship Louisa, 938 tons, has been sold to breakers for Rs. 17,000.

London — Cotton ..... / Cheese ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool — Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. p.t.nl / Wooden Ships ... £2 12s. 6d. p.t.nl / Myrabollams ... £1 15s. 0d. / Coir bdls ... £0 12s. 6d. / Seeds ... £3 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre ... Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } £2,17s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ... £3 5s.
Trieste ... £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool ... £3 ...
Havre ... £3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 8 per bale.
China ... ,, Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships ... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... s.s. Rs. 15 p. ton.; ship Rs. 14½ p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is no change whatever to report in the state of the market, and prices, as a rule, remain in favour of buyers. A larger business has, however, been done yesterday at prices slightly lower. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,250 pieces Grey Madapollams 32 in. 24 yds. 2¼ lbs. at Rs. 1 10 6
750 ,, ,, ,, 32 ,, 24 ,, 3¼ ,, at ,, 2 6 0
150 ,, ,, ,, 32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,, at ,, 2 2 6
1,000 ,, ,, Shirtings 40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, at ,, 4 12 6
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,, at ,, 4 4 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,, (fine) 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, at ,, 6 0 6
500 ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 8 ,, at ,, 5 11 0
5,000 ,, White Jaconets 40 ,, 20 ,, Rs. 2 4 0 to ,, 2 12 0

COTTON.

Owing to the unwillingness of purchasers to buy at our previous day's quotations, a decline of Rs. 2 per candy has taken place in Bhownugger and Mowa, and a good demand has in consequence arisen. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready) ..... at Rs. 205 to Rs. 207
,, Akote ,, ... at ,, 212 to ,, 215
,, Broach M.G. ,, ... at ,, 238 to ,, 243
,, Hingunghaut ,, ... at ,, 235 to ,, 238
,, Dhollera (May delivery) ..... at ,, 208 to ,, 209

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 candies New Dholleras ... 15 days ...at Rs. 210
250 ,, ,, ,, ... 15 ,, ...at ,, 211
125 ,, ,, Bhownugger ... 15 ,, ...at ,, 212
100 ,, ,, ,, ... Ready .....at ,, 211½-212
25 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, ...at ,, 210
25 ,, ,, Mowa ... ,, ...at ,, 213
50 ,, ,, Broach M. G. ... ,, ...at ,, 243
50 ,, ,, Khandeish ... ,, ...at ,, 198
25 ,, ,, Cutch ... ,, ...at ,, 199
50 ,, ,, Sawginned ... 1st May.....at ,, 216
25 ,, ,, Mowa ... Ready.....at ,, 212

YARNS.

An improved demand continues for nearly all kinds of Grey, but prices show no quotable improvement. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

3,000 lbs. Water No. 40's.....at 13¾ as. per lb.
3,600 lbs. Turkey Red ,, 30's to 60's .....at 25 5/16 as. ,,
3,000 lbs. ,, ,, 30's to 60's .....at 24 13/16 as. ,,
5,400 lbs. ,, ,, 30's to 50's .....at 27 ¼ as. ,,
7,500 lbs. Coloured ,, 30's to 60's .....at 15¼ as. ,,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Spinning shares closed dull and declining. Land shares firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	85
21,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	741½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	230
5,250	4,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	100
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank ...	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock ...	232
.....	£20	19 7-8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126 .
.....	£20	13 10-2	do.	Ditto ...	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6-1	do.	Do. New Shares ...	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co. ...	1,455
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	107
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land ...	260
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	440

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	22½ p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	820
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co. ...	550
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co. ...	240
1,000	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co. ...	6,900
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co. ...	1,675
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New ...	400
350	1,000	1,000	10 p.a.	Brouch Cotton Co ...	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company ...	1,150
500	1,800	all	40 ,,	Colaba Press Co. ...	5,650
350	9,000	all	25 p.a.	East India Press Co. ...	2,800 nl.
150	8,000	all	500 ,,	Fort Press Co. ...	6,800
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	675
300	1,000	all	200 p.a.	Frescit Press Co ...	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.a.	Hydr ulic Press Co. ...	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co ...	850
200	400	350	42½ p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	635
120	2,500	all	250 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co. ...	400
400	850	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co. ...	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250 ,,	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,(..)

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,340
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	55
500	500	300	15 p.a.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.a.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	12 p.a.	Mechanics Bl'd'g Co. ..	25
2,000	500	all	40 p.a.	Prescher & Co ...	460
2,000	250	all	40 p.a.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China ...	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank ...	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ...	1
.....	200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ...	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ...	2

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	McNeill ...	Goa, April 13.
	Morning Star ...	London ...	Mauritius, Feb. 27.
	Robert Kerr ...	Allen ...	Liverpool, Dec. 11.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Marchioness of Londonderry ...	Gould ...	Moulmein.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	McNeill ...	Coast and Cawar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Travancore, to China, &c.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Thunderbolt, 17 bales cotton, P. Girdhur; 78 bales cotton, H. Lilladhur; 125 bales cotton, G. Damoder; 50 bales cotton, K. Lackmedass & Co; 188 bales cotton, V. Poonsee & Co; 300 bales cotton, R. Steuart & Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Latham & Co.
Ravensworth Castle (s), 12 bales cotton, C. Ebram; 50 bales cotton, G. Lockhart & Co; 15 bales cotton, C. Lalljee & Co; 33 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co; 100 bales cotton, Antrobus & Co; 50 bales wool, G. Mooljee.
Stephenson (s), 115 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 30 bales wool, D. Mathoordass; 1,000 bales cotton, K. Steuart & Co; 200 bales cotton, F. Sands & Co; 43 bales hemp, V. Kessowjee; 65 bales cotton, R. Bezonjee; 600 bundles myraballams, Ralli Brothers; 151 bales cotton, B. Lawrier; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co; 101 bales cotton, R. Muconchund; 25 cases hingda, M. Jewraj; 30 bales wool, K. Ramjee.
Emblehope (s), 500 cwts. linseed, C. Heerjee.
Bengalee (s), 25 bales wool, H. Gangjee.
Yeddo (s), 73 bales wool, M. Jaitha; 46 bales wool, D. Rattonsey; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Wimbledon (s), 510 bundles galls, P. Narronjee; 3,000 bundles coir yarn, D. Khimjee; 500 cwts. linseed, J. Burjorjee Vatcha; 103 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghton.
Bride of Lorne, 300 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co; 28 bales cotton, L. Nagconath; 10 bales cotton, L. Narron.
Kirkwood, 104 bales cotton, N Soorchund; 100 bales cotton, A Vudhoomull.
Agnes, s, 65 bales cotton, R Bezonjee; 105 bales cotton, G Khuttow & Co; 30 bales wool, L Khimjee; 200 bales cotton, N Manockjee & Co; 113 cases coffee, M Jaitha; 500 bales cotton, E Latham & Co; 100 cases dry ginger, S Mocljee; 700 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 201 bales cotton, V Poonsey & Co; 13 bales hides, C Lalljee & Co; 13 bales hides, R Mowjee; 5 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, M Lowjee & Co; 30 bales wool, B Canjee; 50 bales wool, F C Gangjee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co; 50 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 15 cases indigo, H. M. R. Dadustee; 3 cases indigo, A. C. Sedick.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 700 cwts sandal-wood, N. Kessowjee; 80 bales cotton, D. Byramjee; 63 bales cotton, K. Nansee; 104 bales cotton, C. Daitoo; 28 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy; 18½ chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 15 cases fishmaws and sharkfins and 5 bales twist, M. Rowjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 23 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., L, 4h., 51m., 12-3s., East, Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.

March.—April.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8.	Maximum temperature of Air read at 2 P.M.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		
7	29·780	82·5	76·3	74·0	·762	0·2	87·2	77·2	NW. NNW. NNE. ESE. W. WNW. W	211
8	·807	83·0	75·5	72·5	·715	1·0	88·0	77·1	WNW. NW. NNE. E. NNW. WNW. W. WNW.	208
9	·807	82·2	76·2	74·0	·768	1·4	86·2	76·7	NW. N. E. WNW. NW. NNW. NW.	217
10	·791	82·3	76·7	74·5	·779	6·4	86·3	78·5	NW. NNW. NNE. NW. WNW. NW.	209
11	·749	82·1	77·3	75·5	·806	6·2	85·1	78·2	NW. N. NNE. WNW. NW.	328
12	·716	83·0	75·5	72·4	·714	4·8	86·4	78·8	NW.	290
13	·751	82·7	75·1	72·1	·710	0·8	86·6	78·3	NW. NNW. NW. WNW. W.	259

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 14.

Hogge, Major, 66th Regiment, on leave, from Hyderabad.
Cresswell, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on leave, from Hyderabad.
Hart, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, from Deolalee.
Percival, Vct. Surgeon, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.
Stewart, Captain, 37th Foot, to appear before a medical board, from Lahore.
Mignon, Captain, Brigade Major, Deesa, on leave, from Deesa.

APRIL 15.

MacLeod, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 14.

Percival, Vct. Surgeon, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Oakes, Colonel, 2nd Bengal Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.

APRIL 15.

Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Khandalla.
Waterman, Colonel, 25th Madras Regiment N. I., to join, to Cannanore.
Smith, Colonel, 18th Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Allahabad.
Lester, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Hogge, Major, 66th Regiment, on leave, to Puchmurree.
Cresswell, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on leave, to Puchmurree.
McMath, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on duty, to join, to Mehidpore.
MacIvor, Sub-Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, to join, to Mhow.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 12.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the Mily Dept (Col B E Bacon) will have charge of that portion of the Home Department which is left at the Presidency.

In accordance with the power vested in the Governor-General in Council by the 9th Section of the Act 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 67, to appoint the place of meeting of the Council of the Governor-General, His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that the said Council shall, after Thursday, the 10th of April, and until further notice, assemble at Simla, in the provinces subject to the jurisdiction of the Lt-Govr of the Punjab.

Capt F M Newbery, Asst Commsr in Oudh, to officiate as City Mag of Lucknow until further orders.

Fifteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate has been granted to Mr C Waters, M A, Principal of the High School at Bangalore.

In consequence of the departure on furlough of Maj Mathias, Offg District Supt of the 1st class, the following temporary promotions are made in the Central Provinces Police :—

Capt H Fraser, Offg Dist Supt, 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Mr J M Berrill, Offg Dist Supt, 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

Capt D MacNeill, Dist Supt, 4th class, to officiate in the 3rd class.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Maj A D Vanrenen reverts to his permanent appointment of Deputy Supt of Stev Surveys, 2nd grade, from the 12th March 1873, the date on which Col H C Johnstone, C B, returned from furlough.

Mr A B Wynne, Asst in the Geological Survey of India, is allowed privilege leave for 3 months from the 16th inst, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Macfhil, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, has been granted 3 months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg Caldicott, of the Bombay Medl Estbt, assumed medical charge of the 1st Regt Central India Horse on the 17th Dec 1872, as a temporary measure, vice Asst Surg Harvey, who proceeded on duty with the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Captain James Miller, Ben S C, 3rd Squad Officer, 1st Regt Central India Horse, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave, with reference to G G O (Military Dept), dated the 21st of March 1873.

Lt H B Abbott and Capt C A Barley, Assts to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, Lower Rajpootana, and the Magistracy of Aboo, on the forenoon of the 7th March 1873.

With reference to the Notification No 633G, dated the 13th March last, the following temporary arrangements will have effect from the date of Lt-Col J L. Pearse's assumption of the office of Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg :—

Mr L Ricketts, Offg Depy Commsr, 1st class, to officiate as Commsr of the Nandidroog Division.

Major A W C Lindsay, Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th class, and to be in charge of the Bangalore District.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave, on medical certificate, for fifteen months, with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr G W Macleod, Asst to the Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr R A Fink, Asst to the Acct Genl, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Asst to the Acct Genl, Bengal, during the absence of Mr Macleod, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hony Capt and Depy Commsry John Doyle, of the Ord Commst Dept, is allowed leave of absence for six months, from the 1st April 1873, to visit Dalhousie on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers has been allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Maj Mansfeldt George Smith, of the Ben S C, Wing Officer, 20th (Punjab) Regt of N I,—for two years.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Henley Thomas Birkett, of the Ben S C, Cant Mag, Saugor, Central Provinces,—for two years.

Under the authority of H M's Govt, it is hereby notified that the extra allowances authorized in G G O No 370 of the 4th April 1867 to officers of the Indian Medical Service for the change of the Divisional and Brigade Staff, viz. Rs 100 and Rs 30 per mensem, respectively, will also be passed to medical officers of the British Service who may be appointed to those duties.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Surg Francis Sygge Sillifant, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge of the 14th (The Ferozepore) Regt of N I,—for eighteen months.

Hony Lieu Peter Keay, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, P. W Dept, Head Master, 2nd Dept, Thomason College, Roorkee,—for two years.

The undermentioned officer have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Charles Case, of the Ben S C, Sub-Asst Commsy Genl 2nd class,—for two years.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Lt S Murray, of the R A, to officiate as Commsry of Ordnance 3rd class, vice Capt G Lamb, promoted, or until further orders.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Peshawur Mountain Battery.

Lt W Aitken, of the R A, to be 2nd Sub, vice Lt E R Elles, appointed 1st Sub.

The following list of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, or allowed to retire from the service, &c., received from the India Office is published for general information :—

"List of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, or allowed to retire from the service, &c.

Permitted to Return—Lt Col J R Auldjo, Maj C R Shaw, Capt M P Moriarty, Capt F F Rowcroft, Capt G H W Hoggan, and Capt W L Noverre.

Granted Extension of Leave—Col J W Bristow, six months, S C; Lt Col W N Lees, six months, S C; Lt Col F P Bailey, six months, from date of quitting India, S C; Maj R D Griffin, one month, S C; Maj C J East, six months, S C; Capt A W Becher, six months, S C; and Lt R T Hawkes, six months, S C.

Retirement—Lt Col W B Peile, from 1st March 1873."

Capt G R J Shakespear, of the Ben S C, Adjt, 11th Beng Cav (Lancers), is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years, from the 25th Jany 1873, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

This cancels the furlough to Europe granted to Capt Shakespear in G G O No 37, dated the 14th Jany 1873.

The undermentioned warrant officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Condr John Keay, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, —for two years, under the provisions of G G O No 207 of 1869.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry—Maj (Capt in S C) O J Chalmers, to be Lt Col, from 1st March 1873, vice Lt Col W B Peile, Ben Infy, retired.

Cadre of the late 4th European Regt—Capt (Maj in S C) G V Fosbery, V C, to be Maj, from 1st March 1873, vice Lt Col W B Peile, Ben Infy, retired.

Infantry—Maj A Bruce, S C, to be Lt Col, from 1st March 1873, vice Lt Col (Capt in S C) O J Chalmers, removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols.

Cadre of the late 28th N I—Capt Henry Russell Wintle, to be Maj, from 1st March 1873, vice Lt Col (Capt in S C) O J Chalmers, removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols.

Infantry—Maj (Lt Col in S C) W H Smith, to be Lt Col from 1st March 1873, vice Lt Col (Maj in S C) A Bruce, removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols.

Cadre of the late 56th N I—Capt (Maj in S C) C S Lane, to be Maj, from 1st March 1873, vice Lt Col (Maj in S C) A Bruce, removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols.

Infantry—Maj F W Bainbridge, S C, to be Lt Col, from 1st March 1873, vice Lt Col W H Smith, S C, removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols.

Cadre of the late 64th N I—Capt (Maj in S C) A McL Stewart, to be Maj from 1st March 1873, vice Lt Col W H Smith, S C, removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols.

Infantry—Maj (Lt Col in S C) F P Campbell, to be Lt Col, from 1st March 1873, vice Lt Col (Maj in S C) F W Dunbar, removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols.

Cadre of the late 29th N I—Capt E C Garstin, S C, to be Maj from 1st March 1873, vice Lt Col (Maj in S C) F W Dunbar, removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols.

The undermentioned officer of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet.

Lt Col John Bedingfield Knocker, Mad S C,—5th April 1873.

The undermentioned officer of the Beng S C, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Capt :—

Lt George Thomas Maitland, 9th April 1873.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Ord Commst Dept from the 20th March 1873 :—

Asst Commsy and Hony Lt J C Palphreyman, to be Depy Commsy, vice Honorary Capt W Kelly, Depy Commsy, deceased.

Depy Asst Commsry and Hony Ens T Ryan, to be Asst Commsry, vice Asst Commsy Palphreyman, promoted.

Hon Ens J Parker (Sup) to be brought on the permanent strength of the Dept, vice Depy Asst Commsy Ryan, promoted.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

Granting Lt R A Gilchrist, Squad Sub, 4th Cav, Hyderabad Contingent, six months' leave of absence under the Regulations of 1868, to Madras from the 1st March 1873, or date of departure, on private affairs.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department :—

Maj (Bt Lt Col) T E Gordon, of the Ben S C, Asst Adjt Genl, Lahore Division.

Capt E F Chapman, of the R A, Depy Asst Qrmr Genl, Oude Division.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A Corbett, temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, Indus Valley Railway, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr H J Richard, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, British Burmah, is promoted to Asst Engr, 1st grade, with effect from 1st Sept 1872.

Mr D F Hegarth, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, is promoted to Ex Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st Sept 1872.

Mr J C Porter, temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, Agra District Rajpootana (State) Railway, is permanently appointed to the P W Dept as a Supervisor, 1st grade, and transferred from the Agra to Gwalior Railway Survey.

Mr W A Francken, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr W Doyle is appointed to the P W Dept as a temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Holkar (State) Railway, with effect from the 26th March 1873.

Mr E F Neuville, Asst, 2nd grade, from Ben to the office of the Acct Genl, P W Dept.

Mr J M Broderick, Asst, 2nd grade, from the Military Works Branch to Bengal.

Messrs S Kiddle and W Larkins, Assts, 4th grade, on probation, from the office of the Acct Genl, P W D, to the Rajpootana and Indus Valley (State) Railway, respectively.

Lt D A Scott, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces, is transferred to the Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Lt M H Gregson, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Holkar (State) Railway, is transferred to the N. W. P.

The following Engrs, temporarily employed and attached to Northern Ben (State) Railway, are permanently appointed to the P W D in the grades specified :—

Mr T M Vigors as Ex Engr, 2nd grade.
Mr F A Hawkes as Ex Engr, 4th grade.
Mr. T W Grant as Asst Engr, 2nd grade.
Mr F E Braham as Asst Engr, 3rd grade.
Mr T J Dumayne as Asst Engr, 3rd grade.

During the absence of the Govr Genl in Council from the Presidency, the Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the Mily Dept will have charge of that portion of the office of the Govt of India in the P W D which is left at the Presidency.

Mr S Tripp, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Holkar (State) Railway, is appointed permanently to the P W D.

Mr E Parsick, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is reduced to 2nd grade and transferred from Oudh to Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

Mr W C Hosking, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted 6 months' special leave to Europe also subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days.

Mr A Grant, Offg Chief Engr, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for 7 months.

Mr J Imprie Miller, Supt'g Engr, 1st grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, during the absence of Mr Grant or til further orders.

Mr S Williams, Asst 4th grade, on probation attached to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 1st March 1873.

Mr H Mance, Supt, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Manager of that Section, with effect from the 11th August 1872, vice Mr W J Towell, resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Lt F J Day, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Lucknow Division, 2nd Circle Mily Works, is transferred to the 3rd Circle, Mily Works.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom ...	April 21	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	,, 18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 25	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China ...	,, 22	4-30 P.M.	} No arrival after packet.
Australia ...	May 3	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c ...	,, 12	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c. ...	,, 12	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rates per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pies. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8 8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia ...	9	4 9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

	At 7 P.M.		At 7 P.M.
Monday ...	April 21	Monday ...	May 26
,, ...	,, 28	,, ...	At 5½ P.M.
,, ...	May 5	Friday ...	May 30
,, ...	,, 12	,, ...	June 6
,, ...	,, 19	,, ...	,, 13

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS.	SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.
Monday ... May. 12	Monday ... Apr. 21
,, ... June 6	,, ... May 19
,, ... Mar. 24	,, ... June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. The service will be

charge of Gondul have not yet come to a termination, and there is a rumour that a gentleman from Broach is to go to Dhorajee and value the whole works.

The unfortunate widow woman of Porebunder has not yet been paid the sum of money awarded to her by Government in November last year. After much delay and correspondence, the Special Assistant in charge of Gondul, finding he could no longer withstand the repeated orders of Government, issued a notice that he would delay paying the sum of money due for a further period of two months, in order that any one having any claims on the estate might make their plaint. This extraordinary proceeding will astonish you more when you learn that the woman Jumnabhai has a power from the High Court of Bombay entitling her to receive all moneys due to her late husband, a wealthy soucar of Porebunder. It has completely puzzled every one who knows anything about the case why Captain Phillips chose this course. In the opinion of many it was a dangerous proceeding, for in a province like Kattywar nothing would be more easy than for an unprincipled adventurer to have got up a case which would cause annoyance and delay to the woman who has for years past spent her time and money in prosecuting her just claim against the Gondul durbar. Every one is watching anxiously to see what new obstacle the Special Assistant has prepared in order to delay the payment a still longer time; for to believe in the probability of a payment has become quite a joke amongst those who have watched the case—but it is no joke to the widow.

In the *Agency Gazette* published yesterday there is a notification of the new distribution of the Kattywar Agency districts. I quote from the *Gazette* :—

Office Order, No. 5 of 1873.

With the approval and sanction of Government, the four administrative divisions of the province of Kattywar are reconstituted as follows :—

Prant Jhalawar (northern division) to comprise Jhalawar and the talookas under the Pallgad thana, except those named under Gohelwar.

Prant Hallar (western division) to comprise Hallar and Machoo-Kanta with the Drapha thana (except Umrapore), the Jodhika thana, Veerpore Khurezree, Mengnee, and Kohra-Jungance, also Gondul.

Prant Sorath (southern division) to comprise South-Baroda-Babriawar, the Lakhapadar thana, and Jaitpore estate.

Prant Gohelwar (eastern division) to comprise Gohelwar-Jasdhun and the following talookas of the Palghud thana, adjacent to Babra, viz., Kureeana, Kumbala, Bhuclee, Ytria Gudala, Neelwullah, and Wankia.

Captain W. A. Salmon, Personal Assistant to the Political Agent, is appointed for the present to take charge of the Prant of Hallar or western division, with all the powers of a Political Assistant.

Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, First Extra Assistant Political Agent, to be Extra Assistant in Hallar, continuing to perform the duty of Station Magistrate and Treasury Officer, Rajcote.

Mr. James Crowley, First Extra Assistant Political Agent, to be Extra Assistant in Surat.

Mr. Moteechund Toolsee, now Sheristedar under Mr. Crowley in the western sub-division, to be provisionally Sheristedar to the Political Assistant in Hallar.

It will be seen from the above that Government have not succeeded in providing for Mr. Krishnajee elsewhere, as it was rumoured they have been trying to do. I hear that he was first offered an appointment in Bombay as Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, and when he refused this they offered him the Hoozoor Deputy Collectorship of Nassick, but this also has been refused.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEM IN INDIA.

Further examination of Mr. Harrison—*Continued.*

BENGAL.

In Bengal there is no general cess on the land revenue for local purposes, such as in other provinces which have been mentioned. In certain recently settled estates one per cent. is added to the land revenue demand to form a one per cent. road fund, and in one district of Bengal, that of Shahabad, which adjoins the frontier of the North-West Provinces, there has been from the time of the permanent settlement a one per cent. cess in addition to the land revenue for the purpose of road-making. This accounts for about half of the sum received. There is also a fund raised by a charge on land, but it is not of general application for the maintenance of a district post which raises £7,452. By regulation 20 of 1817 the landholders of Bengal were required, in fulfilment of the obligation which had been always recognised, to keep up a district postal line between police stations and magistrates' courts. The zemindars paid the runners but in some parts of Bengal the system was irregular, and an Act was passed in the Bengal Council of 1862 to enable the magistrate of each district to organise a service on a proper footing. The Act gave the magistrate control over the establishments, and authorised him to raise the funds necessary to maintain the establishments. The zemindars paid direct to the Government in respect of the land within the district. The total of that amounts to £24,272. Tolls are collected also to the amount of £130,178 in respect of ferries producing £23,957, and of canal and river posts producing £67,651, and of certain district roads producing £8,570—making a total of £130,000. Including the income of the Calcutta Municipality, which forms by far the larger proportion of the whole, the revenue of the municipalities is £434,340. The income of the Calcutta Municipality is about the half of that sum, being £273,127. The number of constituted municipalities in Bengal is 187, representing a total population of 3½ millions. The income of Calcutta is derived from charges on house property amounting to 17½ or 18 per cent. on the annual rental. There is a general rate levied for the general purposes of the Municipality of 9 per cent., and there is a rate for lighting of 2 per cent.; there is a police rate of 2½ per cent. which is stated at 2 per cent. in Mr. Campbell's report having probably been reduced; a water rate which is from 4½ to 5 per cent.—making in all 17½ per cent. Of this rather more than 10 per cent. falls on the owner, and rather less than 8 per cent. on the occupier. In addition to this there is a licence tax on trades and professions yielding about the same as the two and a half per cent. rate on houses; a licence tax on carriages which yields about the same as a one per cent. rate on property; and a licence tax on carts which yields about the same as a half per cent. rate on houses. There are receipts in the accounts of the Municipality which are considered to be always matters of account, and the income derived from taxation is taken at £250,000. As to the expenditure of this sum I shall mention the principal items. The interest of the debt of the Municipality takes about £31,000, and the sum which is set aside as a sinking fund about £11,000. The general establishment charges and expenses of collection and general charges £27,800; roads £25,000; conservancy £16,000; lighting £23,000; water-works £24,300; and the interest on the special debt of the water-works including the sinking fund £31,200; police charges £25,600. These are the most important items in the expenditure, and they leave about £50,000 unspecified. The position of the Calcutta Municipality as to its debt is this. There is current at the present time a debt of 55 lacs of rupees on debentures to the public at six per cent.; and a debt of 52 lacs of rupees due to the Government of India for the water-supply of Calcutta at 4 per cent., and a further debt of £30,000 due to the Government of India for the construction of a municipal market at 5 per cent., making a debt to the public of 55 lacs, and a debt to the Government of 55 lacs—in all 110 lacs. Then they have further borrowing powers amounting to 29½ lacs of rupees, which will be required for the completion or extension of the water-works and for the completion of the municipal market and for drainage extensions. This will make their total debt £1,400,000. In the other municipal towns of Bengal, with a few exceptions, the receipts consist almost entirely of income from house taxes on occupiers. There is no octroi duty in Bengal. The taxes are almost entirely levied for the purpose of police and conservancy within the respective municipalities, and measures have been taken lately for an education rate.

N. W. PROVINCES.

There is a road cess in the N. W. Provinces at the rate of one per cent. which produced in 1870-71 (since which time the system has been changed) £44,130; and an educational cess of one per cent. which produced in the same year £35,037. That one per cent. was levied on land revenue. The educational cess, however, is not compulsory in the Benares district, and the receipts, therefore, are unequal. For district postal purposes there is a quarter per cent. cess which values yearly £8,247. In the N. W. Provinces the system of paying a village watch is different from those systems which we have been noticing. There is at the present time a cess which varies in its incidence from 4 to 6 per cent. and realizes £181,240 for the maintenance of the village watch. The pay of Rs. 3 per month was assessed to each watchman under the old settlement arrangement, and a somewhat different system has been made recently by which a general cess, amounting to 7¾ per cent., is levied mainly for this purpose. The permanently selected portion of the provinces contributes about one-seventh of the whole. The sales chargeable on land, excluding the village accountant's cess, amount to £268,654, being about a rate of 2d. per head of the population. For the maintenance of the village accountants, which is not considered a Government tax so much as one of the municipal community, a rate of 3 per cent. is levied for their payment, and produces £161,000. Then there is a tax on carriages, which produces in small sums of £181, and the remainder is raised by the octroi duties, a duty on houses and professions and horses. I cannot give the number of towns under the municipal system, but they represent a population of 959,090. The main object of the Act under which these municipalities are constituted, is to provide funds for the proper watch and ward of the smaller towns. The funds are raised chiefly by taxes yielding £121,316; by rent of Government land and houses in towns £6,900; miscellaneous £37,000: making a total of £165,000. Of the total receipts £104,000 are derived from octroi and £7,496 from taxes on houses, £8,780 from a tax on professions, £922 from a tax on carriages. The municipalities receive their own taxes and disburse them. The accounts are kept open, and the funds are administered by, a body of townspeople.

The Chairman intimated that the examination of the witness as to the spread of the municipal system in the several other provinces would be deferred till the following meeting of the committee, and he now invited cross-examination on the evidence already taken.

After a few questions from one or two members,

Mr. Fawcett asked whether the sum of £150,000 for building such another house as that built by the Governor of Bombay as a country mansion for himself would be defrayed out of the provincial funds under this decentralised system?—Yes; I understand so.

Supposing the Governor of Madras, emulating the example which was set him by the Governor of Bombay, took it into his head to spend £155,000, there is nothing and nobody to check him, as far as I understand, as long as he selects one of the numerous local taxes?—The Governor of Madras acts under a sense of the responsibility imposed by this system.

Yes; I am not saying that the Governor of Madras would be likely to do it; but I say if he was to do what was done by the Governor of Bombay, he would be able to do it without check?—Personally he would no be able to do so, as it would be necessary to carry his Council with him. The Governor of Madras is not independent.

No; but if the Governor of Madras persuaded his Council in the same way as the Governor of Bombay persuaded his Council, he could do what I have suggested?—I think so.

What kind of limitation is placed on the powers of the various municipalities to borrow. You have stated that the Municipality of Calcutta is over a million in debt and that it can borrow several hundred thousand pounds more?—It is a limitation by law.

Not uniform law?—No; their authority to borrow rests upon legislative sanction.

The Chairman—Can you refer to the general character of that sanction?—The Act of the Council of Bengal under which the borrowing powers of the Justices are regulated is an Act of 1872.

Mr. Fawcett—Then is there a special Act passed for every municipality to regulate the amount which they borrow, because I presume it is not a special privilege enjoyed by Calcutta as Bombay has borrowed and can borrow?—Bombay has borrowed; but they can at present contract no loan without the sanction of the Governor General in Council. Of that I am confident.

Can the Municipality of Madras borrow?—The general course which has been followed of late years has been for the Government of India to advance to these municipalities such sums as is considered proper to raise on their credit for the construction of works for the supply of water or drainage. In this way a loan has been made to the Madras Municipality.

Yes; but there are loans of two descriptions, as shown in Calcutta—there is a public loan and a loan from Government. Are both these loans placed in the same position, and does the Municipality go exactly through the same process to obtain them?—Yes, I think there is no distinction.

How many municipalities at the present time in India are in debt?—Of the municipalities which have received loans from Government, I believe the following is a complete statement :—Calcutta 55 lacs; Kurrachee 63 lacs: these are at 4 and 5 per cent. and there is a provision made for a sinking fund. There are some smaller municipalities Ootacamund, Mhow, and Surat (the greater part of the loan to the last named, however, being now discharged).

Did Government lend nothing to Bombay?—The debts of the Bombay Municipality to this Government have, I think, been all discharged. In 1869 a loan of 15 lakhs was sanctioned at 5 per cent., for the purpose of paying their debts at that time; and there were two other loans of a special character, one for water-works and one for temporary purposes, but these, I think, have all been consolidated. We will speak of these when the general condition of the Municipality of Bombay comes under review.

With regard to Calcutta you stated that they pay 6 per cent. for loans raised from the public, and only 4 per cent. for loans obtained from the Government; therefore the Government, out of the general revenues of India, virtually makes a present to the Calcutta people of 2 per cent. Why does Government do that?—That is not so. The Government, I can see, does make a present, so to say, to the people of Calcutta of the difference between 4 per cent. which they receive and the rate which they themselves are obliged to pay. At this time these funds were lent. Government was paying 5 per cent., and it was considered and admitted that the Government of India was making a present to this Municipality of one per cent.

You have mentioned various classes of articles on which local taxes may be imposed in Oudh. Am I not correct in saying that the local authorities in Oudh and other parts of India have the power of levying taxes upon every article which is consumed by man, upon every article which is worn by man, and upon every article which comes into the construction of houses: in fact upon every commodity which is used by man? It is certainly so in principle.

Then where are the limitations?—The limitations are on express declaration that the Government of India have declared the following articles exempt from duty: articles liable to custom duty and imported into India by sea; opium, fermented and spirited liquors and drugs, &c.

But my description is virtually correct that every article which can be eaten by man, or worn by man, or used by man in India, is liable to local taxation except those articles on which imperial taxes comes to be raised?—Yes.

The examination here terminated.

FRIDAY, 21ST MARCH.

At the meeting of the Committee to-day Mr. Harrison was further examined in reference to the decentralisation scheme and the spread of the municipal system in India.

PUNJAB.

Formerly there was a cess of one per cent. on the land revenue for the construction and maintenance of roads, and, in most cases, a further cess of one per cent. for education; but on the revision of the settlement the one per cent. on land revenue was doubled, and a half was added for the maintenance of the district roads. In some places a voluntary tax was made for education. In 1871 the receipts from the road cess were £296,642; from education cess £22,634; and for the district post £6,064: making a total of £58,339. There were other taxes of a municipal character; in cantonments £8,000; and in the municipalities, which were 224 in number altogether, the estimated taxes for 1872-73 yielded £159,100, of which nearly £153,000 consisted of octroi duties. The municipal taxes are raised for the maintenance of the town police, for the drainage, and conservancy of the town. This maintenance and construction of the town roads, for public improvements on which the markets and water supply are included, for the support of charitable institutions with the town, such as dispensaries, and a comparatively small sum for education. There is also an accountant's cess. At Umritsar and the hill stations there is a house tax, and it was proposed some time ago to impose a house tax at Lahore, but it met with opposition, and it has been deferred.

MADRAS.

Under the Act III. of 1866 there was a road cess which produced £192,627. This was levied at a rate not exceeding half an annas in the rupee on the annual rent value of the land. The cess then made was in substitution of any previously existing road cesses. There was a partial education cess, a partial cess for village services, and an irrigation cess which in those districts is voluntarily paid by the ryots in place of customary labour, which they were under obligation to render for the purpose of repairing the irrigation channel. The total of the local taxation, excluding the municipal, is £359,683. As to the municipal taxes, they are in the town of Madras as follows:—The income is £52,570, which is raised principally from a rate on houses. That rate on houses produces £23,964, a tax on trades yields £9,055, a liquor licence produces £1,172, a tax on carriages produces £3,774, and a tax on carts produces £1,305, and on tolls £4,113. The principal expenditure of this revenue is on conservancy, police, lighting, &c. In other towns the taxation amounts to £76,693 the same being derived from a rate on houses not exceeding 7½ per cent., a tax on trades and profession, varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 100; a tax on carriages and horses varying from four annas to 9 rupees, half-yearly; and registration fees on carts and a toll on all carts and animals entering the limits varying from one anna to one rupee.

BOMBAY.

The only local tax existing before 1871 was a cess for roads and education which, before 1871-72, produced £242,272. This cess was originally imposed in 1863 without legislative sanction, but it met with no opposition. It was legalised by Act III. of 1869, which gave retrospective sanction to all previous collections. Under this Act committees were formed in every district and in every talooka or sub-division of a district for managing the funds. In the town of Bombay there is an estimated total income for the current year of £323,346. This is to be raised by rates on houses and rates for water, lighting, and police, and duties in licences and town duties; there is also a conservancy cess which is a rate in addition to the house tax, a wheel tax on carts and carriages, market rates of unclassified receipts. The income of the Municipality of Bombay is spent on general superintendence, collection, public works, lighting, water, repairs, road and street improvements, drainage, and the interest of the debt due by the Municipality besides a provision for a sinking fund. The debt of the Bombay Municipality amounts to 83 lacs, 17 lacs of which are due to the public, and the remainder are due to the Government. In the presidency of Bombay there are 201 Municipalities, many of which are small, and the number is to be reduced. The position of all these is not obtainable from the public accounts, but I have examined 162 of them and I find the taxation amounts to £108,000, and other receipts to £38,893.

The Chairman—Is the income raised by assessment or by town duties or how?—In the town of Poona it is raised by import duties yielding £9,130, and by a house tax yielding only £743. In Surat the town duties realise £14,440 and there is no house tax.

Are the town duties on all articles entering the town or only on articles consumed?—I believe they are levied on all articles entering the town.

Mr. Fawcett—Under what authority are the municipal loans raised by the town of Bombay?—In the case of the loan connected with the Vehar water-works there were a special Act which defined the responsibility of the Municipality to the Government, and defining the instalments under which the debt was to be repaid. Another Act regulates the repayment of another loan to the Bombay Municipality by the Government of India.

If the local charges of the town are not enough to meet the expenditure, will the authorities of the town of Bombay be able to borrow in order to make up the deficiency?—They will not be permitted to borrow money without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

What is the regulation which prevents them?—There is no special reference to this point in the general arrangement made in what was called the decentralisation scheme.

Then I understand that the Government of India carries out this great scheme of decentralisation which gives the local authorities power to levy almost an infinite number of taxes, and they take no security whatever about the incurring of debt?—There is no security.

Don't you think that is a great commission?—I think it would have found a proper place in the scheme.

The Chairman—We have no authority for saying that they would borrow.

Mr. Fawcett—When people have the power, they generally don't object to borrow, at least Bombay would not.

The witness then entered upon a minute explanation of the provisions of the Acts which had been passed in the several local councils for the purpose of giving effect to the decentralization scheme of 1871.

In the case of Bombay he detailed the nature of the Act No. II. of 1871, the object of which was to impose duties upon non-agricultural classes in the Bombay presidency—the city of Bombay being exempted from its operation. He mentioned the three classes into which the population was divided for the purposes of the Act, the third being the class "whose income was under Rs. 100." These classes by a subsequent Act had been modified, and incomes under Rs. 50 were exempted from its operation.

The Chairman—Can you state what amount it produced?—The total amount collected in 1871-72 was £53,509.

The Chairman—Then this is the case of an income-tax being levied on every class which was exempted by the Governor-General of India?—Yes.

The Chairman—The effect of this local scheme of finance is that the Governor-General relieved himself of collecting £350,000 of taxation, and to accomplish that, subjected every person almost throughout India to a re-adjustment of taxation?—The Governor-General of India threw upon the local Government the duty of adjusting the taxation.

The Chairman—But that duty seems to have disturbed everybody who could be made liable to the tax.

A few questions from Mr. Fawcett terminated the sitting.

BOMBAY.

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.—The May vacation of the Rajcoomar College commences about the 20th inst.

A LIBRARY AT UMROLEE.—We see that a library has recently been established at Umrolee, in the Gaekwar's territory.

SUB-MAGISTRATE OF JULALPORE.—Mr. Jeewanram Gunputram, sub-magistrate of Dahode, has been transferred to Julalpore.

SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.—It is stated that the Victoria Mill has been sold to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for Rs. 2,60,000.

THE whole of the gentlemen of the Special Jury will be required to attend at the High Court this morning at 5 minutes to 10 o'clock.

THE EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition was visited yesterday by 2,783 persons, children under age and season ticket holders not being counted.

EXCOMMUNICATION.—Three young Baniahs of Kaira were excommunicated the other day by the principal members of their caste on account of their licentious habits.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Succaram Yesoo was charged with assaulting one Narayen Moroo, and was fined five rupees.

ACCIDENT AT A MILL AT RANDEER.—A Hindoo boy while working at a Mill at Randeer, near Surat, had his right hand jammed by the machinery last week. He was removed to the Civil Hospital at Surat.

A PICK-POCKET.—A Mussulman named Rahim Mahomed was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' hard labour, for stealing two annas from Khassee, woman, at the Null Bazaar.

FEAST TO HINDOO SHARE BROKERS AT A MILL.—On Sunday last several Hindoo brokers and merchants, on the invitation of Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, assembled at his Mill at Coorla, where a dinner was provided for them.

A TITLE TO A POLICE OFFICER.—In recognition of important services recently rendered to Government by Inspector Dajee Gungajee Ranay, of the Bombay Police Force, the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rao Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Dada Abdoola, a suspicious character, to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for being found between sun-set and sun-rise loitering about, and not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself.

A NOTED THIEF.—A Hindoo named Mowjee Vunmalee, a noted thief, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with attempting to steal a gold ear ornament, worth Rs. 20, belonging to Dewjee Bhimjee. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PETITION FROM THE BOMBAY PARSEES TO THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—We learn that the committee for ameliorating the condition of the Persian Parsees intend to forward a petition to the Shah of Persia, praying for the abolition of the jujeea tax, which is now levied on their poor countrymen in Persia.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a man named Marootee. Dr. Anderson, House Surgeon to the hospital, who had examined the body, was of opinion that the man's death was due to poisoning by opium. The enquiry stands adjourned till Friday next.

SURAT SMALL CAUSES COURT.—We mentioned the other day that the native residents of Surat had petitioned Government praying for the abolition of the Small Causes Court there. We now learn that the petition has been forwarded to the District Judge and Magistrate of the station for their opinions.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court a Goanese named Francis P. DeSouza was charged before Nana Morojee with committing injury accompanied by force to the property of one Louis A. Rodrigues at the Breach Candy Road. Prisoner was convicted and fined Rs. 30, which sum was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening :—

March	Fontainbleau	Gurtner.
Polka	Magenta	Jacques.
Aria	Stiffelio	Verdi.
Valse	Parisienne	Briggs.
Selection	La Figlia del Regimento	Donizetti.
Galop	Velocipede	W. C. Levey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE BY A PARSEE BOY.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the city of Bombay, held an inquest on Monday at 3rd Marine Lines concerning the death of Sorabjee Dosabhoy, a compositor in the *Government Central Press*, aged about nineteen years. It appears that on Monday, about 9 A.M., the mother of the boy went to bazaar as usual. She returned home at about 9-30, and saw that the door of the deceased's room was shut. She knocked at the door and found it was fastened from inside. Having called to the deceased without receiving a reply, the mother became alarmed and opened the door, and on entering the room found her son hanging from the ceiling by a rope tied round his neck through a hook in the ceiling. She got a knife and cut the rope which was round his neck and tried to resuscitate him, but it was of no avail. It seems that the boy was of a very violent temper and was addicted to drinking. The jury found that he had committed suicide by hanging himself.

THE JEEJOOREE FAIR.—We are glad to hear that the Jeejooree fair has passed off without the spreading of any kind of disease. The number of pilgrims gathered there on this occasion was about fifteen thousand. —*Poona Observer.*

WE understand that no Sessions will be held at Sholapore next month as there was only one case, consequently R. H. Pinhey, Esq., the Session Judge of Poona, has obtained the permission of the High Court of Judicature to try the case at Poona.—*Ibid.*

IT is rumoured that R. H. Pinhey, Esq., the Judge and Session Judge of Poona, will, in all probability, leave by the 5th proximo, to assume his appointment as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and that Baron de Larpent, at present Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar, will succeed Mr. Pinhey as Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Agent of the Sirdars in the Deccan.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY, 699 tons, Captain G. Gould, sailed yesterday in ballast for Moulmein.

THE BARQUE MORNING STAR, 566 tons, Captain W. London, arrived yesterday from Mauritius (February 27th) with a cargo of 8,695 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

THE S.S. M.S. ELPHINSTONE, 86 tons, Captain McNeill, arrived yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and one hundred and four deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	APRIL.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 46 m	4 10	Wednesday ... 16	7 6 m	7 5
1 41 a	6 2		7 36 a	3 2
1 16 m	4 4	Thursday 17	7 42 m	7 1
2 25 a	5 7		8 18 a	2 4
1 52 m	3 7	Friday 18	8 23 m	6 5
3 15 a	4 8		9 6 a	1 5
2 34 m	2 8	Saturday 19	9 13 m	5 6
4 16 a	3 11		10 9 a	0 10
3 37 m	1 10	Sunday 20	10 18 m	4 7
5 32 a	3 8		11 41 a	1 0
5 17 m	1 6	Monday..... 21	11 47 m	4 1
6 55 a	4 0		.....	
7 13 m	1 11	Tuesday..... 22	1 23 m	1 11
8 11 a	4 8		1 27 a	4 1

Moon.—Last Quarter, 20th, 10h. 37m. A.M.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Green :—

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION V. WISHANATH ALIAS BALLADHOY.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Junardhun, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Macpherson said the action was brought to recover a call of £10 and a second call of £4 per share on forty-one shares of the Bank, of which the late Moroba Bapoo Wurdey was the registered holder. The defendants were the heirs and representatives of Moroba. The case was on the board for the third time in consequence of the absence from Bombay of Mr. Rimington, who, it was alleged for the defendants, had received Rs. 300 in compromise of the first call.

Mr. Starling admitted that the estate of the deceased was liable to the second call.

Mr. Rimington was then called and examined as a witness for the defendants. He said he was the attorney in Bombay for the official liquidator of the Bank in 1868. He has had no power of attorney to compromise for calls; the power of attorney granted to him excepted that. He compromised for Rs. 300 the call due from the deceased, subject to the sanction of the liquidator. The deceased was a clerk in his (Mr. Rimington's) firm, and knew well the compromises effected were in all cases subject to the sanction of the official liquidator.

His Lordship said it was not proved that Mr. Rimington had authority to compromise calls, and it was not proved that the sanction of the official liquidator was ever accorded in this case. A decree was, therefore, given for the plaintiffs, against the heirs and representatives of Moroba Bapoo Wurdey, for Rs. 5,440, interest, and costs.

JUGUNATH RAMDHUNJEE V. KHIMCUEN HURDEO.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,051, the balance due from defendant on an adjusted account. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,051, with interest and costs.

BHANADHOY DWARKADAS V. GOOLAM HOOSEIN SOOLAMANJEE.

Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 4,258 due on a Gujeratee writing executed by the defendant and his brother. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 4,258, interest, and costs.

G. L. F. CONNELL V. ROBERT KNIGHT.

There was no appearance for either party, and the case was called out and dismissed.

DULSOOKROY RAMLAL V. HURGOPAL PREMSOOKDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Hormusjee Wadya, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, on behalf of the defendants, applied that the suit be transferred to the long cause list. After some discussion, the suit was transferred to the long cause list: costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

SPORTING.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Wednesday, the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to

THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF JURISDICTION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THE FRENCH BARQUE "ANTARES" V. THE AMERICAN SHIP "AUGUSTA."

AT the High Court on the 7th and 8th instant, a full Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, and Mr. Justice Melvill, sat to hear arguments on a motion to discharge an attachment before judgment issued against the Augusta at the instance of the captain and owners of the Antares. A report of the argument appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 11th instant. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defendants, the owners and captain of the ship, and the American Consul at Bombay.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the full Court yesterday. He said :—The motion was based on three grounds. The first was that the Court had no jurisdiction. Secondly, that if the Court had jurisdiction it would exercise its discretion and refuse to hear the suit. Thirdly, on the ground of an improper description of the plaintiff's vessel having been given in the plaint. The third point might at once be left aside, as by the Admiralty rules the nationality of the vessel was sufficient and that was given in the plaint.

The Chief Justice then considered the foundation of the jurisdiction of the Court and cited a number of cases in support of the conclusions arrived at. He then proceeded to consider the powers of the Vice-Admiralty Courts. After citing several cases illustrative of the English procedure, he said that he and his brother judges had looked into the treaty cited by Mr. Anstey (between the United States and France) and they saw nothing in the present case which prevented the plaintiffs resorting to a foreign tribunal, as they had done. There was nothing in it which excluded the jurisdiction of the Court. Their Lordships had no doubt whatever as to their jurisdiction.

There was the exercise of that jurisdiction discretionary. In no case of salvage or collision had the Court exercised a discretion such as was contended for these. In the absence of any special reason for refusing to entertain the suit, they felt that they were bound to entertain it. They did not decide whether they had jurisdiction, but assuming that they had, they were bound to exercise it by entertaining the suit.

Their Lordships desired that the hearing of the cause might be speeded.

Mr. Marriott said they should be ready to go on in a fortnight.

After some discussion the suit was fixed to come on for hearing and final disposal on Tuesday next.

Mr. Anstey then applied for the plaintiffs to give security for cost.

The Chief Justice said that had better come on as a motion before Mr. Justice Green in Chambers to-morrow.

Costs of the present motion to be costs in the cause.

THE SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury :—

THEFT OF COLONEL KENNEDY'S PROPERTY.

Caitan Antone Lopes was charged with the theft of a gold watch and chain and a number of other articles, the property of Colonel Kennedy. On the night of the 4th April the prosecutor placed his watch and chain, to which was attached a gold tocket, a gold watch key, a gold guinea, a gold despatch box key in a dressing table in one of the front rooms. He retired to the back part of the house, and remained there till about 10 p.m. When he returned to look for his watch he found that it had been removed, together with a despatch box containing some papers, a gold pencil case and a pair of gold sleeve links. He gave information to the police, and on the 4th of April the watch and chain together with the prisoner were produced at the Colonel's bungalow by Khan Bahadoor Akbar Alli. The despatch box was brought to the prosecutor by a servant a few days after, having been found in a neighbouring compound broken open and most of the contents taken. The prisoner was arrested in a house in Grant Road and some of the stolen property was discovered there in a box of the prisoner's. The pencil case was not found. The watch key was sold to a goldsmith at Dhobie Talao and by him it was melted.

The jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING.

Luchmon Dewkee, Mookhumchund Ootmull, Heerjee Visram, and Bodra Sella, were charged with cheating and dishonestly inducing the delivery of property. The third and fourth prisoners were also charged with assault.

Mr. Branson prosecuted. Prisoners were undefended.

It appeared that the prosecutor (Bickunchund Poorunmul) was a gomastah in the employ of a Marwarree firm carrying on business in Mombadavie. He was induced by the pretence made by the first and second prisoners to give a sum of Rs. 1,300. They told him that under a tree at Coorla he would find a box with a quantity of jewels. The facts of the case were as follows. About the end of January the first prisoner came to the shop where the prosecutor was employed as a gomastah and told him that he could put him in the way of getting some jewels at a price very much below their real value—that they were to be found at Coorla, and that he would contrive to get them. Three or four days after he returned with the second prisoner whom he introduced as the owners of the jewels. He then said he would make arrangements. On the 2nd of February he came to the prosecutor's shop to say that the owner of the jewels was waiting for him at the Victoria Gardens and that if he wished to purchase them he should come with him. The prosecutor accompanied by two men from the shop went with the first prisoner, but when they arrived at the Victoria Gardens it was stated that the jewels were at Coorla. Thither the party proceeded in a shigram and from under a tree not far from a bungalow one of the party dug up a box. No sooner had the box been discovered than two men made their appearance, stating that they were the Sircar's men and would not allow them to take the box away. After some discussion it was agreed that they should be allowed to have possession of the box on condition that the prosecutor paid Rs 1,650. Accordingly the box was returned and the prosecutor came back to Bombay to get the money. Having returned with it he paid it over to the first two prisoners and then the box was taken into the bungalow for the purpose of being opened. While proceeding there the third prisoner and four others (not in custody) dressed as Purdasees came up and threatened the prosecutor and the two who accompanied him. The latter took to their heels and the prosecutor was take into the bungalow, when the third prisoner rushed at him with a knife and one of the others stood at the door with a bludgeon. They demanded a further sum from him and robbed him of a neck ornament valued at Rs. 200. He being terrified said he would give them what they asked and they let him go for the purpose of fetching the money. He however did not return, and after a time laid the present charge against them.

A number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

His Lordship having summed up the case with comments upon material portions of the evidence, the jury, without retiring from the box, convicted all the four prisoners. His Lordship sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for two years each.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning

IT is very noteworthy, that whilst Great Britain holds the place of honour amongst the debtors of the world, she has, according to a Berlin official organ, the smallest standing army of the "several powers that have hitherto ranked as of the first class." According to the Berlin paper, the strongest military power is Russia, which has most battalions. Next comes Germany, then come France, Austria, and Italy, in the order named; whilst England stands last. The writer concludes from this that several countries, ("hitherto ranked as of the first class, will, in consequence of their military development not having kept pace with that of other great powers, be incapable of going to war in future unless they have allies. This is especially the case with Austria and England, and also with Italy." We hope the case with us is not quite so bad as our German critic makes it out to be. England is hardly yet a second-rate power, though our weak foreign policy has, it appears, satisfied many continental writers that we are no longer to be "branded as of the first class."—*Once a Week.*

WE are glad to see that an experiment upon the use of chalk as fuel—to which use we lately called the attention of our readers—is being made by the South Western Railway Company. They first tried mixing chalk with coals for consumption in fire-grates at the offices, Waterloo, and, "finding it answer, have made arrangements for a regular supply to the various stations throughout the line, for use in the several offices and waiting-rooms, and have issued an order for a truck-load of chalk to be received at all the stations." The chalk is to be used as follows :—First light the fire as usual with wood and coals, then put on a layer of chalk, following with another layer of coals. A fire so made lasts a long time and throws out a good heat. In the waiting-room at Guildford it is said that chalk has been in use as fuel for some days, and is said to have been found to answer very well. We shall watch with great interest the success of this and similar experiments with chalk as a means of giving out the heat, while it saves a large part of the expense, of entirely made up of coals. This question of fires has of late come under the notice of Paterfamilias in the most unpleasant way possible—that of doubled bills from his coal merchant.—*Once a Week.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOV

amount (a laugh), in his favour. (Cheers.) But if that be the real state of the case—if there were no issue before the country—for I do not suppose any one would maintain that the Irish University Bill was a question on which we could dissolve; for although the right hon. gentleman might have wished to punish those who voted against him I could not take that course—(cheers and a augh)—if the case be as I state, that we could not carry on affairs without an appeal to the country upon grounds which would justify the constituencies in giving us a majority, is it not quite clear that we could not appeal to the country without having a policy? (Cheers and counter cheers.) Hon. gentlemen opposite may laugh at the word "policy;" but I maintain that it is totally impossible for those who sit on the Opposition bench suddenly to have a matured policy to present to the people of this country in case Parliament is dissolved. (Cheers.) The position of an Opposition is essentially a critical position. Upon every subject, on all great subjects of the day, no doubt, gentlemen on this side of the House have certain views and principles which guide them in dealing according to circumstances with measures before Parliament but we all know that on all these questions we cannot for a moment rival in information with that possessed by the Government. We all know that on any great public question, however we may wish to do our duty to this House and offer our views and arguments for discussion, there is a degree of information which it is impossible to obtain by any but a minister. I will state a case illustrative of this. There is the question of our relations at this moment with Central Asia. No one will deny for a moment that this is question of the very highest importance (hear, hear); it is a question in some degree of instant importance, but it is still more important from its ultimate consequences. If there was a discussion of the Central Asia question I myself, or my friends around me, might presume to offer our opinions to the House; but our practice has been, and, so far as I am concerned, I have always spoken on questions of foreign policy with unaffected diffidence, because I cannot go to the archives of Downing-street, and if I did I should probably find information there which would modify, perhaps entirely change, my views, and render it necessary, in my opinion, to communicate with agents and authorities even to take a certain particular course. I want to know, is it possible, at a moment like this, suddenly to dissolve Parliament when a question like that has existed, and does exist on which, although the people of this country are not fanatically anxious to interfere with Foreign Politics, great interest prevails in the public mind, would it be right to appeal to the country without giving a guiding word upon that question? (Hear, hear.) And yet until we were in office, and had the means of considering and maturing our policy on the subject, the House must feel that would have been impossible. We should have had to go on that and other matters with a blank sheet of paper to the constituencies. Would that, I ask, have been an appeal becoming us to make to a sensible people like the English nation? (Cheers.) Take another question. My right hon. friend the member for the University of Oxford (Mr. Gathorne Hardy) has given notice of a motion, infinitely more important than any Irish University question (hear, hear), upon a subject which concerns the deepest interests of the country—one on which it is, in my opinion, the duty of a Minister to take a very decided course, and arrive at a very precise resolution—I mean with regard to the three rules which Her Majesty's Government are attempting to introduce into International law, which touch most intimately the rights of Neutrals, and if misinterpreted must injuriously affect the position of this country. (Hear, hear.) How would it be possible to appeal to the people of England so to exercise their suffrages that they should convert the large majority of the right hon. gentlemen opposite into a majority in favour of those who sit on this side of the House of we blinked giving any opinion on that important question? (Cheers.) They would say, you appeal to the country, you ask for our confidence—what do you mean to do about that mysterious and perplexing question of these three new rules proposed to be introduced into International Law which affect all the rights of Neutrals, and on which the position of this country may ultimately depend? Our answer must be, we will speak with decision and act with energy. (Cheers.) How are we to do that unless we have the opportunity of investigating affairs with the information which is only at the command of the Minister who comes forward with a policy for which he is ready to be responsible? (Cheers.) I do not wish to push the case with regard to Foreign Affairs farther, but I would remind the House that there is also the question of the payment of the compensation money awarded under the Alabama Claims. (Hear, hear.) That also is a question in which the country wants to be guided and instructed by the Ministry. (Cheers.) There is another point I cannot help noticing, and that is the French Treaty of Commerce. I have endeavoured to follow the negotiations with respect to that Treaty, but I confess I feel somewhat at sea with regard to it. I really do not know the engagements into which the Government are about to enter, but it is a subject of the greatest interest to the country. (Hear, hear.) Judging from the communications made to me within the last week from the great seats of industry, no Minister could dissolve without speaking on that subject in the most precise and determined manner. (Cheers.) I mentioned to the House just now the necessity, in case we dissolved Parliament in the month of May—which would be the earliest possible period—of accepting the Estimates of our predecessors, which are on the table. As a general rule, and at all times, I highly reprobate that course. Nothing but a political exigency, nothing but the existence of a question on which the country is passionately determined to have an instant decision, can justify a Minister in taking that course. But what is the position in which we now find ourselves? You must remember that at the last General Election the country was particularly appealed to on the head of the Expenditure. (Cheers.) The Expenditure of the Government of which I was the Head was denounced as a "profligate" Expenditure; and the manner in which it was so held up to the people of this country greatly influenced the Elections—(cheers)—quite as much as the question of that unfortunate institution, the Irish Church, the spoliation of which, I believe, is not now so popular as it was at that time. (Cheers.) I speak with due diffidence on the point; there are alterations made in the mode of keeping the accounts since the election of 1868; but making all the deductions I can on the subject, it does not appear to me that the expenditure of this country at the present moment is less than it was when it was denounced at the election of 1868. I certainly do not wish on this occasion to make any charge against the present Government; but this I do say, it is a subject most important and interesting to the people of England, and one which, if I were a responsible Minister to-morrow, it would be my first task and effort to scrutinize with a view to find out whether there was any ground or the denunciation of the expenditure of 1868, and whether there are adequate grounds for the expenditure which present prevails. This is a most grave business, which cannot be done in a moment. The Estimates of this country cannot and ought not to be settled by a few Treasury clerks. I have endeavoured to impress upon the House more then once—and generally speaking the principle has been accepted—that expenditure depends upon policy; and, therefore, before we could decide what was the fitting expenditure of the country, especially in armaments, we must be minutely and accurately informed what are our engagements and relations with the various Powers of the world. If it be true that expenditure depends upon policy, I beg the House to remember that since I was at the head of public affairs, the greatest Revolution that happened in Europe since the first great Revolution at the end of the last century. Much greater changes have occurred in Europe since the Government of 1868 than were effected by the Congress and the Treaty of Vienna. The Congress and Treaty of Vienna left the boundries of France untouched; they left Germany divided among a variety of Princes and Potentates; they left a divided Italy; and they left Rome in the possession of the Pope. All these conditions have changed; and many of the most important considerations that the Government of the day had to enter into when they decided upon our armaments in 1867 and 1868 are entirely changed. I do not mean to say there may not be other quarters in which it may be necessary to take precautions; but the House will, on consideration, agree with me that all the elements upon which the expenditure for our armaments was calculated in 1868 are entirely changed. The consideration of these subjects would be a task which a new Government must enter into heartily, sincerely, and thoroughly. It would be impossible to go to the country, and upon all these subjects of high policy, and especially upon that of expenditure, to be perfectly silent, and to offer only a blank sheet. It is quite clear, if that be the case, we have first of all to consider the engagements and relations of this country with foreign Powers, whether our armaments are efficient and sufficient for the purpose, and whether that efficiency and sufficiency have been attained in the most economical manner. Is this an affair that really can be accomplished with the facility with which, sitting on an Opposition bench, you can write an address to your constituents? The House will see that, before making an appeal to the country, it would be necessary that we should encounter a preliminary duty of the gravest responsibility I go further on this subject. However anxious a Government may be, in the contemplation of a dissolution of Parliament, to wind up the affairs of Parliament, however anxious they may be to discharge only those duties which seem absolutely necessary for carrying on the public service, I have observed that there is always some large question which cannot be shelved or shunted, either from the peculiar interest which the country takes in it or the engagements of successive Ministers, but sometimes, and not uncommonly, from its indirect influence upon Imperial finance; and there is one of those questions now—there is the question of Local Taxation. It would be impossible for a Ministry formed from the benches on either side, certainly from these benches, to go to the country and to be silent on the question of Local Taxation. It is a most elaborate subject to grapple with. It is of importance that in settling it you may interfere with your Imperial finances, and that a Budget may be affected by it. What is the upshot of this? (Hear.) The upshot is that if we had accepted office we should have had to conduct the affairs of Her Majesty's Government in Parliament for the whole Session, and for a Session of no ordinary length, and I was not prepared to take a step of that kind. I know from experience, as I mentioned before, what is the consequence to a party and to the public interests of endeavouring to carry on the Government of the country in a House in which a large majority is arrayed against you. I am not referring to the period when I had the honour to introduce and conduct through the House a Bill to amend the Representation of the People. I said then, and I say now, I think that the conduct of the House to Her Majesty's Ministers was independent, generous, and spirited. To that Bill the right hon. gentleman opposite, as the leader of the Opposition, offered an uncompromising opposition. I had the assistance of the House, and that Bill was triumphantly read a second time; and after the Easter holidays, when the right hon. gentleman rallied his forces and himself brought forward a motion which, if carried, would have been fatal to it, the right hon. gentleman was singularly defeated. Therefore it is a perversion of terms to say that at that time we were carrying on the Government with a minority, because on critical occasions we had a majority and the leader of the Opposition was defeated. (Hear, hear.) But, Sir, I have had some experience of conducting the Government really with a minority. I take the case of the Government of 1852. It is well known that Lord Derby was most disinclined to take office. He had declined it in 1851 under circumstances most painful to himself. The Queen was left for 48 hours without a Government. In 1852 Lord Derby was obliged to take office; yet before he took it he made overtures to Lord Palmerston to construct a Government with him; and Lord Palmerston, who seemed not unwilling to assist my noble friend, declined, on the ground that he had no friends. (Laughter.) A man whom we all remember as the most popular Minister in England gravely gave that as his reason. I believe Lord Derby on that occasion made overtures also to the right hon. gentleman opposite. [Mr. Gladstone.—"No"] At all events, he spared no pains, and I know that to many gentlemen who were not in political association with him he made overtures. Lord Derby was obliged to take the reins of Government; he formed a Cabinet of individuals who had never been in office; and the leadership of this House, for the only time since the days of Lord Shelburne, was intrusted to an individual who had not the slightest official experience. If ever there was an occasion, one would think, for generous treatment on the part of the House of Commons, however great the majority might be, that was the instance. But what happened? The moment he took office supplies were voted for six months only, forcing him to call Parliament together in November, when he was obliged to bring forward remedial measures essentially financial, and the permanent officers of the Government declared that the estimates could only be imaginary. I know well, and those who are around me know well, what will occur when a Ministry takes office and attempts to carry on the Government with a minority during the Session with the view of ultimately appealing to the people. A right hon. gentleman will come down here, he will arrange his thumb-screws and other instruments of torture (laughter), and we shall never ask for a vote without a lecture; we shall never perform the most ordinary routine office of Government without there being annexed to it some pedantic and ignominious condition. ("No, no," and cheers.) I wish to express nothing but what I know from painful personal experience. (Laughter.) No observation of the kind I have encountered could divest me of the painful memory; I wish it could. I wish it was not my duty to take this view of the case. For a certain time we should enter into the Paradise of abstract motions. One day hon. gentlemen cannot withstand the golden opportunity of asking the House to assert that the Income-tax should no longer form one of the features of Ways and Means. Of course a proposition of that kind would be scouted by the right hon. gentleman and all his colleagues; but they might dine out on that day (laughter), and the resolution might be carried, as resolutions of that kind have been. Perhaps another gentleman, distinguished for his knowledge of men and things, moves that the Diplomatic Service should be abolished. While hon. gentlemen opposite may laugh in their sleeves at the mover, they vote for the motion in order to put the Government into a minority. (Renewed laughter.) For this reason:—"Why should men," they say, "govern a country who are in a minority?" totally forgetting that we acceded to that position in the spirit of the Constitution, totally forgetting the fountain and origin of the position we occupied. So it would go very hard with us if on some sultry afternoon some member should rush in where angels fear to tread and successfully assimilate the borough and the county franchise. (Loud cheers.) And so things would go on until the bitter end—until at last even the Appropriation Bill has passed, Parliament is dissolved, and we appeal to those millions who perhaps six months before might have looked upon us as the vindicators of their intolerable grievances, but who now receive us as a defeated, discredited, and a degraded Ministry whose services can be no longer of value to the Crown or a credit to the nation (Hear.) Well, Sir, with these views, I think the House cannot be surprised that I should feel it my duty, in concurrence with all those with whom I have acted in public life, humbly to represent to Her Majesty that I did not think it would be for the public advantage or for the honour of the Crown that under such circumstances—namely, the existence of a powerful majority against us—we should attempt to conduct Her Majesty's affairs. Having announced that, I did not feel it my duty to recommend Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament. I might, as far as Parliamentary precedent is concerned, bear drop this subject; but there have been conceptions on this head which I wish to remove, and therefore I may be allowed to say that Her Majesty on this occasion —with that judicious impartiality which the displays to all who serve her (hear, hear)—when, after the enumeration of these difficulties, I hesitated in accepting the offer that was so graciously made to me, did impress upon me that if I undertook the task I might count upon her most cordial support, and that if a dissolution could at all assist me I might depend upon the immediate exercise of the Royal Prerogative with that result. (Hear, hear.) However, I was obliged to represent to Her Majesty, by means of the details which I have given you, though not, perhaps, at so much technical length (a laugh) that a dissolution of Parliament would not remove the obstacles to which I have referred I ought, perhaps, to notice the observations with which the right hon. gentleman commenced his address. The right hon. gentleman has, I am sure, with candour and temper referred to the delay which elapsed between Thursday and Sunday in forming a Cabinet, and I think the House will agree with me that he has acquitted me—at least I understood him to do so—of being in any way the cause of that delay. The right hon. gentleman seems to have misapprehended the decision which, on my part, I thought was singularly precise and definite. The right hon. gentleman has referred to a controversy which has not appeared before the House, or, at least, a difference of opinion upon a highly important subject—namely, the conduct of the Opposition in the course which they took on the motion upon the second reading of the University Bill. I do not want to enter into any discussion on this subject. The right hon. gentleman admitted that I pursued a constitutional course in reference to it, and I merely wish to say to the right hon. gentleman that in my letter to Her Majesty I at least did not shrink from arguing the question and vindicating on constitutional grounds the course which I took. I refrain from further alluding to it, but I must say, in passing, I thought it was a most gracious condescension on the part of Her Majesty to use her own language in order to prevent misconception, and deigning to be the medium of communications which might tend to facilitate public business. (Cheers.) There was one point which, if I do not mistake, the right hon. gentleman referred to, and that is a charge against myself that I did not take sufficient pains or exhaust the means of forming a Cabinet on the occasion, and which appears to have been the cause of the hesitation in the right hon. gentleman's mind as to the real state of affairs. I hope, therefore, that, as the right hon. gentleman has read a passage on that head, I may also read a passage from my letter to Her Majesty on the subject. In it I say:—

"The charge against the Leader of the Opposition personally, that by 'his summary refusal' to undertake your Majesty's Government he was failing in his duty to your Majesty and the country is founded altogether on a gratuitous assumption by Mr. Gladstone, which pervades his letter, that the means of Mr. Disraeli to carry on the Government were not 'exhausted.' A brief statement of facts will at once dispose of this charge. Before Mr. Disraeli, with due deference, offered his decision to your Majesty, he had enjoyed the opportunity of consulting those gentlemen with whom he acts in public life, and they were unanimously of opinion that it would be prejudicial to the interests of the country for a Conservative Administration to attempt to conduct your Majesty's affairs in the present House of Commons. What other means were at Mr. Disraeli's disposal? Was he to open negociations with a section of the late Ministry (loud laughter), and waste days in barren interviews, vain applications, and the device of impossible combinations? Was he to make overtures to the considerable section of the Liberal party who had voted against the Government—namely, the Irish Roman Catholic gentlemen? Surely, Mr. Gladstone could not seriously contemplate this. Impressed from experience, obtained in the very instances to which Mr. Gladstone refers, of the detrimental influence upon Government of a crisis unnecessarily prolonged by hollow negotiations, Mr. Disraeli humbly conceived that he was taking a course at once advantageous to the public interests, and tending to spare your Majesty unnecessary anxiety by at once laying before your Majesty the real position of affairs."

(Cheers.) I spoke particularly from the experience which I, then myself inexperienced in public affairs, obtained when acting with Lord Derby and witnessing the course he took with reference to the Governments of 1852 and 1858; and if it be, as I hold, one of the greatest disadvantages of these political crises that so much public time should be wasted, that Parliament should become dislocated, that public business should be postponed or measures given up, and that the public mind should be disturbed, as it always is by a prolonged crisis, I consider I was doing my duty when I took every possible means to make the period during which the right hon. gentleman was absent from office as short as possible. While upon this subject, I beg to say that, although I did not presume to give any advice to Her Majesty as to whom she should send for, as this was a peculiar and natural right of the Crown with which no one ought to interfere, yet, in speaking of the difficulties of the position in which Her Majesty was placed, I did give my opinion that I thought the cause for the resignation of the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues was not adequate to the great event which had occurred. It appeared to me that, under the circumstances of the case, the right hon. gentleman was not justified in the course he pursued, because we must remember that the unfortunate University Bill had been unpopular in this House from the beginning, and that a large section of the Liberal party opposed it on the same grounds on which it was opposed by gentlemen on this side of the House—namely, that it sacrificed the educational interests of Ireland to the claims of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. When we took that line in debate of course it was with a complete anticipation that every gentleman connected with the Roman Catholic interest in Ireland would, of course, support Her Majesty's Ministers. (Ironical cheers and laughter from the Ministerial side.) But I said it was possible that the right hon. gentleman, in consequence, I will not say of a hasty, but, as I think, of an unfortunate expression he used a month ago when he introduced the Bill, might feel his honour concerned so far as to be obliged to resign his office. I admit that as regards his honour a statesman cannot be too nice and scrupulous; but I thought the right hon. gentleman's honour was vindicated by the act of resignation, and that he might return to office without the slightest difficulty. (Hear, hear.) I am quite aware that the course I recommended Her Majesty to take may have been very disappointing to some of my supporters in this House (cries of "no, no," from the Opposition) and to many more of my supporters in the country; but I would fain believe that, when they have given a mature and an impartial consideration to all the circumstances, they will not visit my conduct with a verdict of unqualified condemnation. (Cheers.) I believe that the Tory party at the present time occupies the most satisfactory position which it has held since the days of its greatest statesmen, Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville. It has divested itself of those exercrescences which are not indigenous to its native growth, but which in a time of long prosperity were the consequence sometimes of negligence and sometimes, perhaps, in a certain degree, of ignorance. (Laughter from the Ministerial side.) We are now emerging from a fiscal period in which almost all the public men of this generation have been brought up. All the questions of Trade and Navigation, of the Incidence of taxation and of Public Economy are settled. But there are other questions not less important, and of deeper and higher reach and range, which must engage the attention of a Constitutional Minister. There is the question whether the aristocratic principle should be recognized in our constitution, and if so, in what form—whether the Commons of England shall remain an Estate of the Realm, numerous but privileged and qualified, or whether they should degenerate into an indiscriminate multitude (a laugh and "hear, hear")—whether a National Church shall be maintained, and if so, what shall be its rights and duties; the functions of Corporations, the sacredness of Endowments (cheers), the tenure of Landed Property, the free disposal and even the existence of any kind of property. (Cheers and laughter.) All these institutions and all these principles, which have made this country free and famous, and conspicuous for its union of order with liberty, are now impugned, and in due time will become great and "burning" questions. (Cheers.) I think it of the utmost importance that when that time—which may be nearer at hand than we imagine—arrives, there shall be in this country a great Constitutional Party, distinguished for its intelligence as well as for its organization, which shall lead and direct the public mind of the people. And, Sir, when that time arrives, and when they enter upon a career which must be noble, and which I hope and believe will be triumphant, I think they may perhaps remember, and not, I trust, with unkindness, that I at least prevented one obstacle from being placed in their way, and that I, as the trustee of their honour and interests, declined to form a weak and discredited administration. (Loud and prolonged cheering).

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